

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

Fifth Year. No. 42. TEN WEEKS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10 CTS. MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903. ONE YEAR, 50 CTS. CLUBS OF THREE, \$1.25. Whole No. 245.

VICTORY!! The People are Coming to Their Own! Great Socialist Gains Everywhere!!

We Capture the City of Sheboygan.—Anaconda, Mont., Wheels into Line.—A Socialist Alderman in Chicago.—Nearly Win in Butte.—Victory in Kenosha.

Social Democratic Herald: Socialists elect mayor, police magistrate and three out of six aldermen at Anaconda, Mont. Loe Butte, Mont., by four hundred out of a total of nine thousand five hundred votes. One alderman elected. Butte, Mich., Socialists elected two aldermen, giving them four in present council. At Cincinnati, Socialist mayoralty candidate polled 3774 votes. Omaha, Neb., April 7.

We Sweep the Deck at Sheboygan!!
Mayor—Col. Charles A. Born.
Treasurer—J. Schoen.
City Attorney—Charles Dean.
Assessor—John Schmidt.

In the face of combinations made against them in various wards, in spite of the fact that both old parties had tried to steal their thunder in the "water" campaign; by the irresistible force of an absolutely clean campaign, the Social Democrats have carried Sheboygan, electing their mayor, city attorney, assessor, have increased the number of their aldermen by one, making five in all, have elected two school commissioners, two supervisors, two justices of the peace, increased their straight Socialist vote by 361 over last fall.

All politicians, of all parties, have conceded the absolute clean methods of the Social Democrats; while the rigid party discipline has scared them: since they realized that when the Socialists elected their ticket they would carry out their platform.

Comrade Born, the mayor-elect, is a man whose sympathy with the laboring class caused him to be frozen out by the Republicans among whom he was formerly a leader. By a gradual and perfectly natural process he has developed into a clean cut, class-conscious Socialist who stands with the people all the time. While a military officer in the Cuban war he incurred the ill-will of the rulers by agitating for Socialism among the men.

Sheboygan, April 8.—Born, mayor-elect, 1723, a plurality of 191; Schoen, treasurer-elect, 1488, plurality of 24; Dean, city attorney-elect, 1601, plurality of 124; Schmidt, assessor-elect, 1631, plurality of 74. Justices of the Peace—Hilze, Second district, 642, plurality of 169; Becker, Third district, 744, plurality of 92. Socialist Aldermen—Third ward, William F. Schulz; Fifth ward, Fred Haack; Sixth ward, W. Brockmann; Seventh ward, Edw. Paster and Fred Kuster. Supervisors elect—Fifth ward, Charles Haack; Sixth ward, Julius Witte; Seventh ward, Louis Meyer. School Commissioners—Fifth ward, Ernest Zehms; Seventh ward, Henry Meyer.

Victory in Montana!
Anaconda, Mont., April 6.—The Socialists today swept the city. The officers elected are:
Mayor—J. H. Frisack.
Treasurer—Mike Tobin.
Police Magistrate—C. C. McIngh.

We Elect Three at Kenosha.
Herald, Milwaukee: Hurrah for Kenosha! We elected one alderman with a majority of 9 over the capitalist candidates combined, also elected a supervisor and a school commissioner. Took second place in another ward. Gaining at every point.

terday was the election of William Kaufman as alderman in the Fifth ward. Kaufman was the standard bearer of the Social Democrats and carried with him into office a Social Democratic supervisor (Nicholas Maurice). Kaufman and his party are jubilant over the victory, as it is the first time a Socialist alderman has ever been elected in this city.—Kenosha (Wis.) Evening News.

An Alderman Elected in Chicago.
Chicago, Ill., April 7.—Breckon, Socialist candidate for mayor, polled 11,212 votes; Crutcher, the independent labor candidate, got only 6989, and Sal. S. L. P., came limping in with 1002. Last fall the Socialists polled 13,612 and the S. L. P. 5072, so that the latter "gained backwards," as the De Leonites usually do. While the Socialists show a decline in their vote over last fall, they gain nearly 6000 over the majority vote of two years ago.

Comrade William Johnson was elected an alderman in 15. Thirty-third ward with a vote of over 3000. The Thirty-third is National Committeeman Berlyn's ward.

The figures for the Socialist city ticket, other than mayor, were: Lindgren, for city clerk, 12,310; Millar, for city treasurer, 11,780; and Morgan, city attorney, 12,481.

At Other Points.
Plymouth, Wis., April 7.—Editor Herald: The first time in the field and elected an alderman, Frank Saunders. Our vote last fall was 62. The vote this time was 89. J. R. Wilson.

St. Louis, April 8.—Socialists cast 2458 votes and get official standing. Total registration, 125,000, and only 65,000 voted. Democratic machine wins.

Kiel, Wis., April 8.—H. J. Aumann elected president of village by vote of 128, a majority of 7.

Racine, April 7.—Matthew Bidingier, Social Democrat, polled 642 votes for mayor, a large gain over last election. In the Sixth ward the Socialist vote for alderman rose to 350.

An Unparalleled Proposition.

YOUR EAR PLEASE—this is important! We don't want Hanna and Payne to do all the sacrificing for the American worker. And besides their "great sacrifices" are aimed at postponing the coming of the co-operative commonwealth, and that is against the interests of civilization. The enemy is daring us to fight on this proposition. Are we cowards or are we crusaders? They have the dollars, we have the people! But to get our people into hostile array—to get them clear on the vast proposition before us—calls for education. "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success." The way to educate our class is to keep firing literature in to them. It must go to them week after week. The Herald is the thing to do it with.

Here is what we propose to do:

For every THREE yearly subscriptions to the Social Democratic Herald we will present the comrade securing them with a free copy of each of the following handomely bound, standard Socialist books:

1. Karl Marx, Biographical Memoirs. By Wilhelm Liebknecht.
2. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. By Emma Vandervelde.
3. The American Farmer. By A. M. Simons.
4. Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State. By Frederick Engels.
5. The Social Revolution, and The Day After. By Karl Kautsky.

Now comrades, we are not asking you to help US, but to help SOCIALISM. This paper is put out at a close margin. Much of the work on it is work of sacrifice for the cause. It is your paper as much as anybody's. We are all in the same boat—all fellow prisoners in a social hell fighting to cast down the walls of oppression and class domination. Stand by your colors. Make your friends take the paper, and have for your pains a beautiful and valuable souvenir, a splendid book for your library. Begin at once!

THE TOBACCO TRUST ON ITS TRAVELS.

A Berlin dispatch announces that the tobacco factories and cigar dealers of that place live in fear and terror of the American tobacco trust—the American Tobacco company—which is now endeavoring to conquer Germany by the same methods with which it worked its way into England.

In the United States this trust is said to control 90 per cent. of the cigarette trade, 75 per cent. of the trade in smoking and chewing tobacco, 95 per cent. of the snuff, and 50 per cent. of the cigars in Canada 90 per cent. of the cigars and half of the trade in cigars and tobacco of all kinds; in Cuba, 80 per cent. of the entire trade; in Germany, 20 per cent. of the trade in cigarettes; in Austria, the entire trade in cigarettes and half of the other trade; in Japan, 90 per cent. of the cigarette trade, and in China, India, the straits settlements and Burma, the entire trade in cigarettes. The wares of the trust are furnished by 131 factories, which are scattered in nine different countries, and the stock of the trust, in actual property, is figured at about \$150,000,000; the joint capital of the different firms comprising the trust amounts to not less than \$400,000,000. And this trust came into the world scarcely thirteen years ago with a capital stock of \$25,000,000, of which only \$10,000 was paid in!

The tobacco trust first became famous three years ago, when it boldly and persistently endeavored to gain control of the English market. In this it appears to have been successful. When the American trust began to grow dangerous the English manufacturers combined at once under the name of the "Imperial Tobacco company." This English trust bought up a large number of small stores in many of the larger English towns which before this had been managed by one firm. By this step it was hoped to bring the small trade under the control of the Imperial Tobacco company and to drive the American intruders from the market.

This strategic move, however, availed the English nothing. The American trust did not allow itself to be driven out; its cigarettes, cigars and tobacco were well advertised, attractively displayed and sold everywhere. Of course, this competition cost the American trust many thousands of dollars, but every dollar spent for this purpose came back, and it was not long before the owners of the Imperial Tobacco company understood this, and perceived with terror that the business of the American trust constantly extended, while their own all lost ground from day to day. The British trust people resolved to stake all upon one throw. This was in last March. The throw followed in the form of a circular letter to all the small dealers in Great Britain, announcing that the Imperial Tobacco company pledged itself to distribute yearly \$50,000 in premiums among its thirty-four thousand customers for the next four years, and at the expiration of that time to share with them yearly one-fifth of the net proceeds of its annual business, provided that these customers pledged themselves to buy and sell no goods of the American trust.

But the American trust was equal to the situation. It at once offered its entire net proceeds and also \$1,000,000 in premiums yearly for four years. Moreover, it did not forbid, like its English competitor, the sale of the goods of other manufacturers. The consequence of this offer was that many of the small traders in England, Scotland and Ireland forthwith declined the offer of the Imperial Tobacco company. Then followed a second circular from the British trust, allowing the small dealers to sell the goods of the American trust, but not to distribute them in their shop windows, if they wished to participate in the distribution of premiums by the Imperial Tobacco company. Yet even this concession did not restore to the British trust the small dealers who had deserted to the American trust. The sales of the American trust now rapidly doubled and a trebled, the Imperial Tobacco company found itself squeezed to the wall, and a few months later the British trust was as good as swallowed up by its American rival.

With England settled, the trust could now devote its attention to the European continent. There was nothing to be done in France, since the tobacco trade there is a state monopoly, but Germany opened a wide field. Some of the largest German factories were bought up, and now the same maneuver was repeated as in England. The hold which the trust has in America gives it the power to lose, temporarily, great sums of money abroad. In the meantime it falls upon the American consumers without mercy. In the United States meanwhile it buys up as many purchasable shops as possible. The former owners of these become its employees. Sooner or later the trust will probably control the raw product market, and thus at last become the actual master of the situation.

Although the American trusts have usually found it expedient not to use their power against the workmen very severely, and while the period of prosperity has raised wages in general, the tobacco trust is squeezing down the livelihood of its workers to the lowest possible point. It works with girls and with machines and does not deal with organized labor. The particular fight of this trust, which otherwise would be no affair of the workmen, thus receives a peculiar significance in this case, in that the workmen are the allies of the independent manufacturers, at least as long as the trust will not come to terms with organized workmen. Patronizing the union label is perhaps the means of bringing it to reason. In European countries probably it will be opposed sooner or later by government monopoly, where this does not already exist. As the trust extirpates the small manufacturers and dealers, so its own extirpation by the power of the state is only a question of time.

In Wisconsin there were Social Democratic tickets in only a few places, and from each of them a big gain is recorded, showing the value of campaign agitation.

Last week a number of the soft coal operators were in conference with representatives of the mine workers at Terre Haute, Ind., the miners demanding that greater safeguards to the blasting work be provided by the "divorce rights." After the adjournment of one of the sessions one of the proprietors said to a reporter significantly:

"I don't see how an agreement could have been reached last night. The fact is there is no sense in the whole controversy. The Clinton miners ask for shoot-outs. The Linton miners support them in their claim. The operators refused. The Clinton miners acquiesce. The Linton miners continue the fight. That fact is the whole thing. The fact is the obstinacy of the Linton men. Linton is the hotbed of unionism, yes, and of Socialism too. Those men think they ought to own the mines. It is talked constantly on the streets. The fight is irrepressible and has got to come and it might as well come now."

The truly humane people in Wisconsin want baby labor to cease, and would be pleased to see the child labor bill passed by the Legislature. But the capitalist interests are in the other direction, and Senator Johnson, an economic human monster from Racine, at the behest of the glass works in Milwaukee, has in a bill to permit child labor day and night—except Sunday night! Surely people who could be wrought up to rescue negroes from a slavery that was in many respects humane, ought to be anxious to rescue little children from night work in a glass factory! But are they?

The glass-blowers who lose their highly remunerative positions on account of the introduction of the new machines are like a lot of first shock to regard the situation with disgust. Ten years from now, however, many of them will probably look back to 1903 as the year when they were kicked upstairs. An intelligent American workman is not, as a rule, without resources when machinery supplants him at his trade. Some of these men may have squandered a part of their savings in the past, in which case they will be at a comparative disadvantage now that they are obliged to seek other means of support. Some of them, on the other hand, have no doubt laid by enough to give them a start in some new line of business in which they may move out better than they did before. All of them are likely to enjoy a longer life than they would have had if they had remained in the dangerous and insanitary occupation of glass-blowing.—Daily Paper.

And by the same token, the sooner every other factory dumps its job the better for its health! But as to being "kicked upstairs"—that is certainly a good capitalist joke, when the government statistics show that wages are steadily going down.

The papers are giving extracts from a long letter of shameless advice written by King Leopold of Belgium for the guidance of the heir presumptive of the Belgian crown. It is a coincidence that at the same time our capitalist press is also printing extracts from a work of fiction known as "The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," the author of which is the editor of the London Evening Post of Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin's old paper! The capitalist newspapers regard this last work as a happy piece of literary wisdom, full of valuable advice to the young man beginning his career, and yet it is full of the sort of capitalist rascality that passes for shrewdness. Its morality is no higher than that of the prodigal Belgian King's letters to his nephew. They are both prompted by the same immoral view of life.

New York, March 18.—Twenty men of New York and Boston, whose aggregate wealth would foot up nearly a billion dollars, have just passed a bill of law in the parlor of a country mansion of one of New York's prominent millionaires, near Westbury, L. I. Jack Lowery and Jimmy Lowery were the principals in the bout and Charley White the referee. After fifteen rounds of hard and fast fighting Lowery was awarded the decision. It is estimated that fully \$10,000 was bet on the contest. The spectacle was indeed a strange one. The guests were in evening dress and occupied highly cushioned chairs inland with gold wire footed and was pitched on velvet carpet.

The great enemy of the predatory rich is annuity. Their capital works for them and they have time to kill. Belog supported by those who toil they get some amusement for the time that hangs so heavy on their hands by making fun of those who work or the tramps who have developed through lack of work and also by having recourse to the above sort of "aristocratic" orgy. Do you see, Mr. Toiler, where the surplus value of your labor time goes to? This sharing with the rich has bad results, why don't you keep your entire product? You could make better use of it, we are sure. It is really inhumanity to these sodden nabobs to thus contribute to their demoralization and ruin. Stop sending the wealth you produce on this debauching mission of idleness, luxury, riotous extravagance and general damnation. All that these velvet prize ring devotees require to reform them is that you cease supporting them in idleness. Don't keep them from work—they need it!

In the recent election at Amesbury, Mass., the Republicans and Democrats combined but were still beaten by the Socialists, who elected three selectmen, an overseer of the poor and a member of the health board. The Socialist elected to the latter being Dr. John Quincy Adams, a descendant of the well-known

family of Revolutionary fame, which gave this country two of its early presidents. The point in the above, however, is that wherever Socialism gets strong, the two capitalist parties come together for the better protection of capitalist interests. Just as soon as the Socialists become nationally formidable enough to threaten the rule of the two capitalist parties will become a national phenomenon as well. It takes no great perspicacity to make this prediction, either—it is self evident.

You are part proprietor of the government postal system. That's one reason why a letter can be sent clear across the continent for 2 cents—and it could be sent for 1 cent if capitalist frauds could be kept out. But you are NOT part proprietor in the railways, and that is one reason why the roads bleed you on rail fares and rob the farmer till he sinks down at the end of life, a worked-out, poverty-stricken failure. The whole thing is run for the pocket of the railway capitalist. If you were part proprietor in the industrial operations of this country, you could be sure of a large part of your toil, could live like a human being and do a little traveling yourself.

But of course you don't want this, judging by the way you have always voted!

It isn't the Republican way—the good old Republican way—this threatened Socialism with. And it isn't Henry C. Payne's way, that's a certainty! The literature such Republican monkey-workers rely on to change the face of politics is of a greener hue, and bears Uncle Sam's promise to print from a steel engraved plate. No, the Republican's hope is not in applying reason, there are more used to "baying" results! If they could find a man in the Socialist movement anywhere that they could buy, he would be bought. They would rather split us, than fight us an honorable fight. But we propose to be so our guard.

"Are Socialists practical?" You bet they are! That's what's worrying the plutocrats. We'll have a supply of bullets on that subject on hand. While they last they are your to hand around at 15 cents a hundred. They are simply unanswerable.

Educate your neighbor as a Socialist duty.

THE LIGHT IS BREAKING! A Notable Article on "Christianity and Socialism" in the Leading Journal of the Methodist Church.

From the Christian Advocate, March 26, 1903.

THE AIM and object of Socialism is to do away with the kind of Christianity in its true sense possible, which (it may as well be said without further parleying) is not the case today.

Most of those for whom this article is intended claim to know, or at least think they know, what Christianity means. As to Socialism they either have no opinions, not having investigated its merits, or have read a little here and there, and have become prejudiced, condemning it with anarchy, lawlessness, or, according to some, an ideal system, desirable but impracticable.

For the benefit of all the writer addressed a letter containing this question to several political economists, some of national reputation, others students of the subject: "Please state fully, yet in as few words as possible, five or more of the most important principles of Socialism." Here are some of the replies: 1. The public ownership of all the means of production and distribution; 2. The making of things for use rather than profit; 3. The abolition of private property; 4. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor, thus enabling all to have some time for intellectual and spiritual improvement; 5. Universal education; 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

The far-reaching influence and effect of these principles for good can hardly be imagined. In fact, if studied by an honest mind they make marvelous revelations. They are consistent with the Gospel of Christ, and the church is confronted with the greatest opportunity that has ever presented itself. In that it may be the leader in the movement that has begun. Let the church reject this opportunity, and it puts itself on record as inconsistent and selfishness.

There will not allow a discussion of the principles above stated, but I cannot refrain from referring to them briefly. The first: During the recent coal strike there were opinions by the scores, more favorable to the miners, others to the operators. I read many of these, but all who were not blinded by prejudice or

selfishness reached this fair, sensible conclusion, that if the miners' union should actually control labor so as to paralyze the industry, it would have the same kind and extent of power over the operators that they have over the miners, so that in either case the public suffering would be the same. To several highly respected and intellectual editors (by no means Socialists) who reached this conclusion I addressed this question: "Would not the Socialist plan, the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution, be a remedy for the difficulty?" All courteously replied that it would, some adding: "If it could be worked," others, that it would give rise to other and deeper questions.

Study the second principle. There is a world of meaning in that. The making of things for use rather than profit. Government reports show that practically all our food products are adulterated, some to the injury of health, others so that they are valueless as food. Other articles are put together to sell and the people are deprived of their money, only to find later they have worthless and either case the public suffering would be the same. To several highly respected and intellectual editors (by no means Socialists) who reached this conclusion I addressed this question: "Would not the Socialist plan, the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution, be a remedy for the difficulty?" All courteously replied that it would, some adding: "If it could be worked," others, that it would give rise to other and deeper questions.

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all, may have full opportunity to cultivate their minds, and to acquire soul strength and power as well. Socialism also contemplates the giving of an opportunity to all to work to a reasonable and healthful degree, so that sound bodies may be the temples of sound minds as well as of the Holy Spirit, and so that there may not be so many weak, puny bodies with weak, driving minds, brought about either by doing nothing or by working beyond human strength. If Socialism is to accomplish the beneficent ends it proposes, it will require and it demands the greatest minds which the race is capable of producing.

But some will say, Does Socialism teach that all shall enjoy equally the products of the mind of the inventor, the man of brains, the man who knows how to bring things to pass? Let me answer this by asking, Does Christianity teach this? What does it teach? "Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." "It is more blessed to give than to receive." God reveals Himself to us by His action towards us. We believe He loves us, because He gives us the rain, the sunshine, the air, the beauty of earth, the joy of heaven to us all freely. The Christian goes to church, falls on his knees, and prays for the spirit of God, for the Christ-like life, and then denies that God requires him to give all he has and is, and the product of his mind, to all, for the good of all, as God does always, and as Christ did when on earth.

There is no need of our being surprised that few, very few even of God's professing children, will subscribe to such an advanced step; nor does the fact that they will not reveal anything new. It simply shows how worldly selfish the church still is. That the man of the world should object to such generosity is at once conceded.

The trouble now is that men think nothing can give them joy and pleasure except money. They have not learned that the friendship of thousands of intelligent, congenial human beings is a possession which is not to be compared

THE HERALD FORUM

Go down into the ruins of

go down into the ruins of our temples. Both the nation and the have their own in their own temples. That the nation may renew its foundations of sounder economic edge and reinvigorate its life in the work we have to do, we must then play the opposite, the diametrically opposite part to our own programme, by oppressing the working women of our country with all the snares as to what is and what is not the duty of a woman to pursue. To break in upon the woman of womanly virtue by the lower foundation by specious intellectual arguments and by the womanly virtues of the waters of her mother's milk and doing perforce despoils her of her body and her mental hope is a campaign that not one of us can engage with on the real issue of the woman's work at home to us. Shall we not rather set before the hard pressed working girls of our day examples of womanly courage who are exhibited by Scott's Rebecca who held at bay the forces of the determined purpose of daunting her with the determined far below beneath the window of the tower—that so she might keep her freedom of her own chancery, knowing it to be the diametrically opposite of the enslavement purchased by the

To bring this matter to close range, let me put it to you in this brutally frank way: Hear upon Boston Common or in any of our public squares, a speaker, upon the low wages, which, it is true, are sufficient to live upon save eked out by the most incredible genius of thrift, straightened and clear it to be impossible for a woman to support a family with a low sum and by direct imputation cover with a veil in our great department stores the low wages of prostitution. There runs through the speaker's words a subtle but powerful suggestion of a visible effect! High or higher wages, sympathy for the women who stagger and sink under industrial oppression—low and lower are the words thrown out by the crowd when the flesh is stirred with thoughts of immoral conquest.

The false standards that are thus set to bear heavily down upon these women from above are the standards of the "one hand is good, the other is better" philosophy. The economic hardships are sufficient reason for virtuous women living thus surely these girls are being tested by the severe standards of the virtue. Therefore the intelligent arguments are such as to weaken self-reliance, to give a life of chastity in the teeth of force, to make the women dependent on the other hand, if it be accepted as correct, that economic pressure is over much of the virtue to withstand what is to prevent the women from reaching from the bottom assuming the attitude that such a thing is bad a thing after all and consequently these women are, all said and done, lost.

On the next morning after having heard these speeches I, together with crowds of other shoppers, face these girls behind the counters, what then? U comes the suggestion, can it be true? Oh! pity, can it be true!! How shocking even mentally to debate the question, even for one moment—I feel guilty. Such a thought is a poisoned dagger! To thrust these women before me with snarling thoughts immediately bring

a consequence from which I shrink, both to them and to myself, for if many of them, may be this one of them is the one which Desdemuna would not speak still I look along the row at each one. Oh! horror, I, Othello like, self-conscience have quickly turned away, and have face even the recollection of these speeches in my heart, much more to girls—knowing full that I was committing a personal offense for which

Let me ask, is not the acknowledged fact of houses of disorder shame enough openly put upon modern women? Shall we seek to fasten evil suspicion upon whole classes of our hard working women and thus lay heavier burdens across their shoulders and shame upon mankind? Shall Socialists use such monstrous instruments in propagating a doctrine for the emancipation of the race from eco-

I know too well the estimate which women put upon their asserted claim to love and to honor, to accept such conclusions or such methods. I protest with all my soul against such treatment of defenseless women! We, her would-be deliverers, cannot cover her deep with slime neither to her own advantage nor to the

advancement of the cause which we advocate.
Martha Moore Avery.

What to do next—make use of those "Are Socialists Practical?" leaflets while they last. 100, 15 cents.

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NOTES FROM YANKEE-LAND.

Some hot organizing work is being done in Cincinnati.

The Indiana state convention will be held April 25 at Indianapolis.

Comrade Harry G. Thompson has been campaigning in Ohio with good results.

A million pieces of literature were put out in Ohio during February and March.

The O'Hare will tour Ohio in May under the auspices of the state headquarters.

New York Socialists expect to realize \$20,000 from their fair in the interests of a Socialist daily.

An American Labor Union local organized recently at Dayton, O., sent \$50 to the state campaign fund.

Alabama Socialists are planning for a state convention to perfect a state organization. The national headquarters is back of the plan.

Comrades, do not forget about the Herald postal. The postal card system is the ideal way of soliciting men to come to Socialism and read its literature.

Vancouver Socialists held a successful campaign celebration. The speakers were E. Burns, Jr., Benj. Bokes and E. Burns, Sr.

The California Socialist announces a change of management and the intention of hereafter strictly complying with the requirements of organized labor.

Debs' California tour, which was being arranged by the Pelham lecture bureau, was canceled because of lack of time to hook enough dates to make the trip a success.

De Leon, the high priest of the S. L. P., now refers to his former partner in the high priest business as a "dead duck." Thus do we blaze our way to the conquest of the political power and the co-operative commonwealth!

Some of the women in Chicago are preparing to launch a daily paper that will tell the truth. Dr. Francis Dickinson, who was present as a look-oner at the Indianapolis convention when Debs was nominated, is one of the prime movers.

Father McGrady's lecture dates in the East for the past week had to be canceled because of illness. He will begin again at Somerville, Mass., on the 8th, going thence to Worcester (9th), Boston (10th), Newton (11th), and Yonkers, N. Y. (14th).

Wisconsin branches are planning to hold May parties to lift the state debt in.

Last Week

we just mentioned the

BIG PICNIC

of the

Social Democratic Party

to be given

Sunday, July 19th, 1903.

at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee. We want

no less than 2500 people to attend.

It's going to be the biggest demonstration ever held in this city. Therefore your help is required. July 19th '03, is the day. Make no conflicting engagements.

curried by last fall's campaign, when the vote jumped so splendidly. The comrades felt that the state was full of Socialists if they could only be reached and the high effort they made justified this belief and laid the foundations for bigger things in the future.

The March dues received at national headquarters showed a total membership of 14,540. The average monthly membership for the quarter ending March 31 was 13,568, which means an increase of nearly 4000 members since January 1.

The New York Socialists are after Hearst, who has repeatedly published lying statements regarding certain Socialists claimed to be supporters of Hearst in his presidential aspirations and refused space to their indignant denials.

Comrade Alex. Fraser, secretary of the Kings county committee, has formally demanded of Hearst that he publish said denials.

Quite an acrimonious disagreement has broken out between Comrades Ricker and Utermann of the Appeal to Reason and National Secretary Mally, the clash between Ricker and the secretary being due to an attempt of the Appeal to take the lead in organizing unorganized states, and the trouble between Utermann and the secretary appears to be due to the former's sense of official niceties.

The Toledo Times says of Comrade John Slayton's address: "It was the most masterly and the clearest exposition of the Socialist position ever heard in Toledo." Toledo, it must be remembered, has had large doses of Mayor Jones' anarchy, which he has tried to palm off as Socialism. Comrade Slayton is a Socialist aidman at New Castle, Pa., and is traveling under the auspices of the Carpenters, he being a carpenter himself.

Wisconsin Notes.

Plymouth comrades will hold a picnic Sunday, June 14.

Janesville, Wis., now has three branches, which shows how easy organization is when once seriously begun.

Racine has multiplied its membership by eight—from 10 to 80—in the past quarter. Six thousand leaflets have been ordered for plastering the town.

The Twenty-third ward branch will hold a meeting at Bresmeier's hall, Thirteenth avenue and Washington street, April 17. Winfield R. Gaylord will speak.

Appleton reports money in the treasury after a good series of meetings during the fall and winter. Appleton will surprise some of the sister cities soon with a good strong list of ward organizations, if we are not much mistaken.

Comrade Freim, who has just left Neenah, stopped in at the headquarters' office long enough to leave a list of names from Menasha which will form the basis of an organization there in the near future, and also to give orders concerning literature for Neenah.

The comrades of the Fifth and Eighth

Milwaukee Attention—Big Herald Auxiliary

Meeting this (Saturday) Evening, at Kaiser's Hall, 298

Fourth Street. DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND.

wards of Milwaukee are to be congratulated on the success of their enterprise in arranging the lectures at National hall. This has been the best work of the sort done in any one locality in the state, so far as we know.

Milwaukee comrades are getting stirred up over the necessity of better headquarters and it is likely that something will drop before long. The present quarters are entirely too cramped for the business that is going through them; and something must be done to get ready for the big campaign that is in the not distant future. So watch for the new address of the headquarters.

Kentucky Notes.

Editor Herald: The state convention of the Socialist party of Kentucky for the purpose of nominating a state ticket to be voted for in November next, was held in Liberty hall, Covington, on March 22.

F. L. Robinson of Louisville was elected temporary chairman and J. M. Dial, Jr., of Newport temporary secretary.

The committee on credentials recommended the seating of 167 delegates, after which the temporary organization was made permanent.

The following ticket was nominated after spirited balloting: For governor, Adam L. Nagel of Newport; lieutenant governor, F. B. Markert of Louisville; treasurer, J. H. Pocock of Bellevue; auditor, J. C. Wells of Louisville; secretary of state, R. S. Carr of Ashland; superintendent of public instruction, Daniel Bond of Science Hill; commissioner of agriculture, labor and statistics, A. A. Lewis of Covington; clerk of court of appeals, Daniel C. McMath of Lexington.

The convention recommended the following as members of the state committee to be voted for by referendum of the party: State chairman, F. E. Seeds of Covington; state vice chairman, Charles Dobbs of Louisville; state secretary, treasurer, J. M. Dial, Jr., of Newport; state assistant secretary, F. H. Streine of Newport; state organizer, Charles Townner of Newport.

The movement in "Old Kentucky" is steadily growing, and the result of our great campaign of education will be shown in a greatly increased vote for the Socialist party.

J. M. Dial, Jr., Secretary.

Wisconsin State Agitation Fund.

Monthly pledges, Kiel.....\$5.00

Monthly pledges, C. J. Hamblitz, Milwaukee.....1.00

Monthly pledges, C. W. Leavelle, Milwaukee.....2.00

Monthly pledges, Paul Brown, Milwaukee......75

William Selling, Kiel.....1.00

.....\$9.75

Wisconsin State Executive Board.

The State Board of Wisconsin met March 5, all resident members present except Dr. J. C. Berger and J. Hanger. Bills were introduced as follows: For printing, \$3.50; for postage, express and telegram, \$19.14; for telephone, 35c. The secretary was instructed to send a circular letter to the branches asking them to arrange May day entertainments, for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the state campaign debt, the branches to retain half of these proceeds for their own use. It was further voted to get another leaflet as soon as the demand should justify it, and to arrange for an open-air speaker during the summer months, if a sufficient number of branches should require his services. The secretary's report for March was as follows:

Balance on hand March 1.....\$10.15

Received from dues—

5 of Sheboygan.....2.25

1 of Milwaukee.....2.10

19 of Milwaukee.....5.40

13 of Milwaukee.....6.00

10 of Milwaukee.....8.45

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2 of Sheboygan.....1.80

12 of Milwaukee.....6.30

2 of Milwaukee.....7.50

10 of Milwaukee.....7.50

1 of Marshfield.....1.20

11 of Milwaukee.....9.75

8 of Milwaukee.....2.40

17 of Milwaukee.....14.70

Monthly pledges.....\$72.75

Sale of buttons.....5.00

Sale of leaflets.....14.55

Proceeds of Thompson's lecture tour.....\$32.25

Agitation Fund—

J. Geltzer, Saukville.....1.00

E. A. C. Milwaukee.....1.00

Leo Bauer, Milwaukee.....2.10

E. H. Milwaukee.....2.10

12 of Milwaukee.....5.00

L. Lehrbaumer.....1.00

E. S. S......10

Total receipts.....\$111.10

Expenses.....184.78

Balance on hand March 31.....29.10

E. H. Thomas, Secretary.

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FOR FIFTY CENTS you can have five copies of the Herald sent to your address for three months. Be a disseminator of Socialism!

Look at Our Book List.

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when the comrades have told of the little

campaign tricks that the politicians get up,

all kinds of proposals about trading votes

and endorsing of candidates. Oh, it is

funny. We have them mixed up all right

and we get laughing spells thinking of it.

Macine, Wis., April 6. J. W. Born.

But the plate parties don't find it a laughing

matter, eh, comrades! American politics

needs the purifying element of Socialism

badly. When the politicians think of men

fanatically honest taking a hand in government

in the interest of the working class, it

makes them feel sad indeed.

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AND

Natural Probability of a Reign of Justice

—BY—

PATRICK EDWARD DOVE

Edited with biographical sketch by Alexander Harvey

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